



METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR DETECTING DEFECTS

Nimrod SARIG

FIELD OF THE DISCLOSED TECHNIQUE

5 The disclosed technique relates to method and systems for detecting defects in general, and to methods and systems for detecting defects in semiconductor manufacturing procedures, in particular.

BACKGROUND OF THE DISCLOSED TECHNIQUE

10 A photographic mask or photomask is used in the fabrication process of manufacturing large-scale integrated (LSI) semiconductor circuits, very-large-scale integrated (VLSI) semiconductor circuits or ultra-large scale integrated (ULSI) semiconductor circuits. The manufacturing of a wafer typically calls for the use of a plurality of different photographic
15 masks, each for imprinting a different layer on the wafer. All of these photographic masks can be reused again and again for producing many wafers. In general, a photographic mask is imprinted with a pattern, according to a predetermined pattern. It shall be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the pattern imprinted on the photographic mask
20 should be essentially identical to the predetermined pattern. Any deviation of the photographic mask pattern from the predetermined pattern would consist a defect and shall render that photographic mask defective. It is noted that the use of a defective photographic mask shall yield defective wafers.

25 Hence it is important to detect such defects. When a defect is found, either the photographic mask is discarded or the defect is analyzed to determine if it can be repaired. Therefore, it is also important that the inspection system shall not declare "false defects" (i.e., declare a defect for a non-defective photographic mask).

Semiconductor chips are becoming more and more complex and condensed in structure and smaller in size, and are thus more prone to defects. A conventional method for detecting defects often includes several different test procedures.

5 Defects in a photomask may take the form of holes ("pinholes"), "cracks", spots and the like. Defects can be introduced into a mask during manufacturing, handling or transportation. Hence, a mask has to be inspected for defects after manufacturing and further routinely.

Integrated circuit photographic mask inspection methods may
10 generally be divided into die-to-die methods and die-to-database methods. In a die-to-die inspection, two portions of the photographic mask (die patterns) which are supposed to be identical are compared, and significant differences between them indicate a probable defect in one of the die patterns. This inspection based on the assumption that there is a very low
15 probability that the same defect shall appear in both dies. When a defect is found, a comparison with a third die pattern can indicate which of the original two die patterns is defective.

In a die-to-database method, an image representing a proper (defect-free) photographic mask is stored in a database. The database
20 image and the actual image of the photographic mask die pattern are compared, and significant differences there between, indicate a probable defect.

US Patent No. 3,972,616 issued to Minami et al., entitled "Apparatus for Detecting the Defects of the Mask Pattern Using Spatial
25 Filtering," is directed to an apparatus for die-to-database defect inspection. In the disclosed apparatus, a portion of the inspected photographic mask is illuminated simultaneously by a coherent light source and an incoherent light source, each of a different color. The image is passed through a spatial filter and projected on a screen. The spatial filter corresponds to the

Fourier spectrum of the proper photographic mask pattern. The filter has wavelength selectivity, so that it filters only light of the wavelength of the coherent light. Thus, the filter causes the defect to be displayed on the screen in the color of the coherent light source. Due to its wavelength selectivity, the filter passes most of the light from the incoherent light source. Thus, the entire image of the portion of the photographic mask is displayed in the color of the incoherent light. This simultaneous display of the defect in one color and entire portion of the mask in another color enables the location of the defect in the photographic mask.

US Patent No. 4,559,603 entitled "Apparatus for Inspecting a Circuit Pattern Drawn on a Photomask Used in Manufacturing Large Scale Integrated Circuits", issued to Yoshiwaka, is directed to an apparatus for die-to-database photographic mask inspection. A circuit drawn on a photomask is placed on an X-Y table, and illuminated. A linear image sensor measures the light transmitted through the photographic mask and produces analog measure signals. These signals are converted to digital signals representing a multilevel gray image. Simultaneously, a laser interferometric measuring system precisely monitors the table position relative to the photographic mask. The image sensor is synchronized with the table position measurement, using a reference clock. A reference image is generated using the table position coordinates. Since these coordinates are generally not an integer number of pixels, the reference image is shifted accordingly by convolution with a predetermined function. The reference data and the actual image data from the image sensor are compared and defects are reported.

US Patent No. 4,579,455 entitled "Photomask Inspection Apparatus and Method with Improved Defect Detection," issued to Levy et al., is directed to an apparatus and method for performing die-to-die inspection of a photomask. Two die patterns are inspected to reveal

differences there between. Two digitized image sensors and two memories are used to generate pixel representations of two die patterns of a photographic mask. At any given moment, each memory contains the pixel representation of a 7×7-pixel portion of the inspected die. A defect
5 detector determines whether the two representations match. The defect detector accounts for misalignment of the dies of up to two pixels, by checking different possible alignments of the inspected portions. If none of the examined possible alignments results in a match, the system declares a defect at the corresponding location in one of the die patterns.

10 The article entitled "Anomaly Detection through Registration", by M. Chen et al., is directed to a method for performing registration of medical images of inspected organs of living creatures. Chen describes a method for detecting of anomalies in the brain. This method uses the fact that a normal brain is essentially symmetrical with respect to its central
15 line. The inspection process involves registration between an image of the brain and the same image flipped with respect to the central line. The registration process involves deformation of the pixels (picture elements) of one image, which causes the images to match. Thus, if the registration between the brain image and the flipped brain image yields significant
20 pixel deformation, it is concluded that there is an anomaly in the inspected brain.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSED TECHNIQUE

It is an object of the disclosed technique to provide a novel method and system for detecting irregularities in an image, which
5 overcomes the disadvantages of the prior art. In accordance with the disclosed technique, there is thus provided a method for detecting irregularities in an image. The method includes the procedures of identifying theoretically-symmetrical elements within the image, analyzing the theoretically-symmetrical elements according to their theoretical
10 symmetry, and determining the presence of defects according to the deviation from the theoretical symmetry.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The disclosed technique will be understood and appreciated more fully from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the drawings in which:

5 Figure 1 is a schematic illustration of a database-image;

 Figure 2 is a schematic illustration of an inspected object-image;

 Figure 3A is a schematic illustration of the left window-section of the window of Figure 2, including a left element-portion;

 Figure 3B is a schematic illustration of a flipped image, which is
10 a flipped form of the right window-section of the window of Figure 2, constructed in accordance with an embodiment of the disclosed technique;

 Figure 3C is a schematic illustration of a difference image, constructed in accordance with another embodiment of the disclosed technique;

15 Figure 4 is a schematic illustration of a database-image;

 Figure 5 is a schematic illustration of an image of an inspected object-image;

 Figure 6A is a schematic illustration of a window of Figure 5, including an object-image element;

20 Figure 6B is a schematic illustration of a rotated image, which is a rotated form of the window of Figure 6A, constructed in accordance with further embodiment of the disclosed technique;

 Figure 6C is a schematic illustration of an absolute difference image constructed in accordance with another embodiment of the
25 disclosed technique;

 Figure 7A is a schematic illustration of another window of Figure 5, including another object-image element;

 Figure 7B is a schematic illustration of a manipulated image, which is a manipulated form of yet another window of Figure 5,

constructed in accordance with a further embodiment of the disclosed technique;

Figure 7C is a schematic illustration of an absolute difference image, constructed in accordance with another embodiment of the disclosed technique;

Figure 8A is a schematic illustration of a bottom layer database-image;

Figure 8B is a schematic illustration of a top layer database-image;

Figure 8C is a schematic illustration of a combined database-image;

Figure 9 is a schematic illustration of an object-image representing a two-layer physical object;

Figure 10A is a schematic illustration of the lower object-image window of Figure 9, including the object-image element of Figure 9;

Figure 10B is a schematic illustration of a flipped image, which is a flipped form of the upper object-image window of Figure 9, constructed in accordance with a further embodiment of the disclosed technique;

Figure 10C is a schematic illustration of an absolute difference image, constructed in accordance with another embodiment of the disclosed technique;

Figure 11 is a schematic illustration of a defect detection system, constructed and operative in accordance with a further embodiment of the disclosed technique;

Figure 12 is a schematic illustration of a method for operating the system of Figure 11, operative in accordance with another embodiment of the disclosed technique;

Figure 13 is an illustration in detail of the database-image analysis procedure of the method of Figure 12, according to a further embodiment of the disclosed technique;

Figure 14 is an illustration in detail of the procedure of analyzing
5 theoretically-symmetrical windows, of the method of Figure 12, in accordance with another embodiment of the disclosed technique;

Figure 15A is a schematic illustration of a region, taken from the object-image of Figure 2, including a symmetry-testing window;

Figure 15B is a schematic illustration of an absolute difference
10 image, produced according to the symmetry-testing window of Figure 15A;

Figure 15C is a schematic illustration of the region of Figure 15A, including another symmetry-testing window;

Figure 15D is a schematic illustration of an absolute difference
image, produced according to the symmetry-testing window of Figure 15C;

Figure 15E is a schematic illustration of the region of Figure 15A,
15 including another symmetry-testing window;

Figure 15F is a schematic illustration of an absolute difference
image, produced according to the symmetry-testing window of Figure 15E;

Figure 15G is a schematic illustration of the region of Figure
20 15A, including another symmetry-testing window;

Figure 15H is a schematic illustration of an absolute difference
image, produced according to the symmetry-testing window of Figure 15G;

Figure 15I is a schematic illustration of the region of Figure 15A,
including a symmetry-testing window 430, which exhibits the best
25 achieved symmetry;

Figure 15J is a schematic illustration of an absolute difference
image, produced according to the symmetry-testing window of Figure 15J;

Figure 16 is an illustration in detail of the procedure of identifying theoretically-symmetrical windows of the method of Figure 12, in accordance with a further embodiment of the disclosed technique;

Figure 17 is an illustration in detail of the registration procedure
5 of the method of Figure 16, according to another embodiment of the disclosed technique;

Figure 18 is a schematic illustration of the symmetry-based optimization procedure of the method of Figure 16, in accordance with a further embodiment of the disclosed technique;

10 Figure 19 is a schematic illustration of a scheme, representing deviation from symmetry versus horizontal displacement, which is used in the interpolation procedure of the method of Figure 16, according to another embodiment of the disclosed technique;

Figure 20A is a schematic illustration of a pixel array, which
15 represents an object-image region; and

Figure 20B is a schematic illustration of a shifted pixel array, constructed in accordance with a further embodiment of the disclosed technique.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

The disclosed technique overcomes the disadvantages of the prior art by providing a novel method and system for detecting defects in semiconductor manufacturing procedures, using symmetry analysis.

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In the following description the following terms are used:

- **Object-Image** – an image representing a physical object. Such an object can be a mask, a die, fabric, and the like.
- **Database-Image** – an image which has been stored in a database.
10 A database image can either be generated virtually by means of computerized design tools, or be acquired from any source such as a camera, a scanner, and the like.
- **Image element** - a portion of an image that can be distinguished from other areas of an image.
- 15 • **Defect** – a missing part of an image element, or a redundant image element or part thereof.
- **Region** – any portion of an image.
- **Window** – a region, selected specifically for detecting properties therein. In the drawings which are associated with the following
20 description, windows are designated by perforated lines.
- **Pixel** – a picture element, which is the basic visual unit of an image.
- **Manipulation** – a mathematical or physical operation performed on an image or a region, such as rotation, flipping, magnification, and the like, or any combination thereof.
- 25 • **Manipulated form of an image (or a region)** – the image produced by the manipulation of an existing image.
- **Symmetry-testing window** – a window, which is selected specifically for detecting symmetry properties thereof, or the deviation from the symmetry properties.

- **Symmetrical-similarity** – a property of two images, wherein one image can be produced from the other image by symmetry oriented manipulation and at least an optional manipulation, which is selected from a predetermined set of manipulations or a combination thereof.
- **Theoretically-symmetrical windows** – windows which are expected to exhibit the same symmetry properties as their respective database-image windows, assuming no defects are present therein.
- **Theoretically symmetrically-similar windows** – windows, which are expected to exhibit symmetrical-similarity, assuming no defects are present therein.
- **Theoretically-identical windows** – windows, which are expected to be identical, assuming no defects are present therein.
- **Registration** – a process in which, every portion of a first image (or region) is associated with a respective portion of a second image, thereby determining a correlation function. Such a registration process may also be referred to as "registering the first image with the second image".
- **Axial Symmetry** – a property of an image (or region), which can be divided by a symmetry line into two sides, wherein one side of the image is a mirror image of the other side.
- **Rotational Symmetry** – a property of an image (or region), wherein at least one portion of the image can be rotated about an axis, thereby becoming identical to at least another portion of the image. This axis is called the axis of rotation, and the angle by which the image is rotated is called the angle of rotation.

- **Axial-rotational Symmetry** - a property of an image (or region), wherein at least one portion of the image can be rotated and flipped, thereby becoming identical to at least another portion of the image.

5 In the following description and the associated drawings, windows, sections, regions, and symmetry-lines are illustrated in the drawings for purposes of explanation only, and do not appear in the actual images.

Reference is now made to Figure 1, which is a schematic
10 illustration of a database-image, generally referenced 100. Database-image 100 represents a predetermined circuit pattern, which is to be imprinted on a photographic mask or a die. In Figure 1 and some of the following figures, hatched areas indicate regions of non-zero intensity and blank areas indicate regions of zero or near-zero intensity. Database-
15 image 100 includes database-image elements 102, 104 and 106 dispensed at different locations therein.

Database-image element 102 is surrounded by a rectangular window 110 and is split by a vertical symmetry-line 112. Database-image element 102 and window 110 are both symmetrical with respect to
20 symmetry-line 112. Symmetry-line 112 divides window 110 into a left window-section 120 and a right window-section 122. Left window-section 120 and right window-section 122 have equal areas.

Reference is further made to Figure 2, which is a schematic illustration of an inspected object-image, generally referenced 130.
25 Object-image 130 may represent a photographic mask, a reticle die, fabric, printed material, and the like, which is also represented in database-image 110. Alternatively, object-image 130 may be a reproduction of database-image 110. Object-image 130 includes object-image elements 132, 134 and 136. Database-Image elements 102, 104 and 106 of Figure 1,

represent in database-image 100 (Figure 1) object-image elements 132, 134 and 136, respectively. Object-image 130 further includes a defect 138, which is located in close proximity to object-image element 132.

Defects in an object-image such as in a photographic mask used
5 for manufacturing semiconductor chips, may take the form of holes ("pinholes"), "cracks", spots and the like. Defects can be introduced into such a mask during manufacturing, handling or transportation. Hence, the mask has to be inspected for defects after manufacturing and further routinely. According to one aspect the disclosed technique a mask is
10 inspected by examining an object-image thereof.

Object-image element 132 and defect 138 are surrounded by a rectangular window 140. A vertical symmetry-line 142 splits window 140 into a left window-section 144 and a right window-section 146. Left window-section 144 and right window-section 146 have equal areas.
15 Object-image element 132 is symmetrical with respect to symmetry-line 142. Symmetry-line 142 divides object-image element 132 into a left element-portion 148 and a right element-portion 150. Defect 138 is located in right window-section 146.

Window 110 of database-image 100 (Figure 1) is respective of
20 window 140 in object-image 130. Accordingly, the size and position of window 140 may be derived from window 110 in database-image 100 (Figure 1). Since window 110 is symmetrical with respect to symmetry-line 112, window 140 should also be symmetrical, but with respect to symmetry-line 142, assuming no defects are present therein.

25 Reference is further made to Figure 3A, 3B and 3C. Figure 3A is a schematic illustration of left window-section 144 (Figure 2), including left element-portion 148. Figure 3B is a schematic illustration of a flipped image, generally referenced 146_F, which is a flipped form of right window-section 146 (Figure 2), constructed in accordance with an embodiment of

the disclosed technique. Figure 3C is a schematic illustration of a difference image, generally referenced 160, constructed in accordance with another embodiment of the disclosed technique.

With reference to Figure 3B, flipped image 146_F is formed by horizontally flipping right window-section 146, i.e. - by its turning over about axis 142. Flipped image 146_F includes a flipped right element-portion 150_F and a flipped defect 138_F. Flipped right element-portion 150_F and flipped defect 138_F are horizontally flipped forms of right element-portion 150 and defect 138 (Figure 2), respectively.

It is noted that a defect detection procedure, according to the disclosed technique, performs manipulations (i.e., flipping, rotation, magnification, and the like) mathematically, in a computerized manner. Accordingly, the detection procedure produces a computed manipulated image, without producing the actual manipulated image. Alternatively, the detection procedure can access the to-be-manipulated image through a manipulation function (e.g., wherein flipping horizontally is expressed $f(x,y)=(-x,y)$, where (x,y) define the coordinates of each point in the to-be-flipped image, and the Y axis defines the symmetry-line). For example, the procedure may access flipped image 146_F using data from right window-section 146 (Figure 2). However, the manipulated image can be presented to the user on a display.

With reference to Figure 3C, difference image 160 includes a defect region 162 and a blank region 164. Blank region 164 has the same geometric locus in difference image 160, as left element-portion 148 (Figure 3A) and flipped right element-portion 150_F (Figure 3B) in left window-section 144 (Figure 3A) and in flipped image 146_F, respectively. Blank region 164 has zero intensity. Defect region 162 has same geometric locus in difference image 160 as flipped defect 138_F in flipped image 146_F. Defect region 162 has non-zero intensity.

Difference image 160 is produced by performing a subtraction operation between flipped image 146_F (Figure 3B) and left window-section 144 (Figure 3A). A subtraction operation between two images consists of subtracting the intensity value of each pixel of a first image from the respective pixel of a second image. In mathematical terms, a simple form of the subtraction operation is $I_s(x,y)=I_2(x,y)-I_1(x,y)$, wherein x and y designate the coordinates for the selected pixel, and $I_1(x,y)$, $I_2(x,y)$, $I_s(x,y)$ denote the intensity values of the first image, the second image, and the difference image, respectively. It is noted that, as noted above regarding the manipulations, the subtraction operation can be performed mathematically, without producing the actual difference image. In difference image 160, the subtraction of a zero-intensity region (not indicated) in left window-section 144 (Figure 3A) from flipped defect 138_F, which has non-zero intensity in flipped image 146_F (Figure 3B), yields non-zero intensity in defect region 162. The subtraction of left element-portion 148, which has non-zero intensity, from flipped right element-portion 150_F, which also has non-zero intensity, yields a near-zero intensity in blank region 164.

It is noted that the intensities $I_s(x,y)$ of pixels in the difference image may generally be positive, negative or zero. In the present example, the intensity values of difference image 160 are all positive or zero. However, if flipped image 146_F (Figure 3B) was subtracted from left window-section 144 (Figure 3A), the difference image would include negative values.

To detect defects, difference image 160 is examined according to predetermined criteria. The presence of regions having non-zero intensity in difference image 160, indicates that the respective regions in flipped image 146_F (Figure 3B) and left window-section 144 (Figure 3A) differ in their intensities. This difference may exist due to a defect in right

window-section 146 or in left window-section 144. Hence, the predetermined criteria for defect detection may be for example, that a significant part of difference image 160 has non-zero intensity, alternatively that the intensity of a portion of difference image 160 is above
5 a predetermined positive threshold level or below a negative threshold level, and the like. If the difference image meets the predetermined criteria, then there is a significant difference between the left window-section 144 and flipped image 146_F, which indicates the presence of a probable defect. Hence, the method of the disclosed technique concludes
10 that a defect exists in one of those areas. Otherwise, other defect detection procedures may be applied.

Alternatively, an absolute subtraction operation may be used, yielding an absolute difference image instead of difference image 160. An absolute subtraction operation between two images consists of taking the
15 absolute difference between the intensity values I of the images for each pixel. The mathematical expression $|I_1(x,y) - I_2(-x,y)|$ determines a simple form for such an absolute subtraction, wherein x and y designate the coordinates for the selected pixel, and $I_1(x,y)$ and $I_2(x,y)$ denote the intensity values of the first and second images, respectively. If, for
20 example, the image is binary, with pixel intensity values 0 and 1, then the absolute subtraction operation is identical to a XOR operation (i.e., a XOR operation is defined by $1 \text{ XOR } 0 = 0 \text{ XOR } 1 = 1$; $1 \text{ XOR } 1 = 0 \text{ XOR } 0 = 0$). It is noted that, contrary to ordinary subtraction, the absolute subtraction operation is symmetrical with respect to the order of the operands (i.e., the
25 outcome of an absolute subtraction between a first image and a second image is identical to the outcome of an absolute subtraction between the second image and the first image). It is further noted that an absolute difference image consists of zero-intensity regions and positive-intensity regions. Hence, the criteria for defect detection in an absolute difference

image may be for example, that a significant portion of the image is positive, alternatively that the intensity of some portion of the image exceeds a predetermined positive threshold level, and the like. For example, a weighted sum of absolute differences may be used as a
5 criterion for defect detection. Accordingly, each portion of the image is assigned a predetermined weight. The absolute difference at each portion is multiplied by its respective weight and the resulting products are summed. The sum is compared to a predetermined threshold level to determine whether a defect is present.

10 In the present example, since difference image 160 has only positive and zero intensity, the difference image and the absolute difference image are essentially identical. However, if flipped image 146_F (Figure 3B) was subtracted from left window-section 144 (Figure 3A), the difference image would include negative and zero intensities, while the
15 absolute difference would still include positive and zero intensities.

It is noted that in difference image 160, and in the other difference images and absolute difference images illustrated hereinafter, it is assumed that regions of non-zero intensities in object-images have uniform or nearly uniform intensities, and hence, subtracting non-zero
20 intensities yields zero or near-zero intensities. It is further noted that the terms "near-zero intensity region", "zero intensity region" and "blank region", are used herein interchangeably, meaning "zero or near-zero intensity region".

For example, the assumption of uniform non-zero intensities is
25 valid in binary images, wherein all regions having non-zero intensities, have the exact same intensities. This assumption is also likely to be valid in non-binary images, wherein the compared non-zero regions are different portions of the same object-image element, or regions of different object-image elements. The assumption may be invalid near edges, where

the intensity may vary considerably in a continuous manner. The disclosed technique addresses such invalidation by applying interpolation, which is described in conjunction with Figures 19, 20A and 20B.

The defect detection according to the disclosed technique
5 addresses different types of symmetry, such as axial symmetry with horizontal, vertical or diagonal axes, rotational symmetry, a combination thereof, and the like. Reference is now made to Figure 4, which is a schematic illustration of a database-image, generally referenced 170. Database-image 170 represents a predetermined circuit pattern to be
10 imprinted on a physical object, wherein the pattern contains elements which exhibit rotational symmetry and elements which exhibit axial-rotational symmetry. Database-image 170 includes database-image elements 172, 176, 178 and 180, dispensed at different locations therein. Database-image elements 172, 176, 178, 180 are surrounded by windows
15 184, 186, 188, and 181, respectively.

Database-Image element 178 is identical to database-image element 176, if horizontally flipped and rotated counterclockwise by an angle β_1 , wherein in the present example, $\beta_1=45$ degrees. Database-Image element 180 has rotational symmetry about an axis perpendicular
20 to the drawing sheet plane, designated 183, namely - rotation of object-image element 180 in the drawing sheet plane, about axis 183 by an angle $\gamma_1=180$ degrees (clockwise or counter-clockwise), results in identity between the original and the rotated form of object-image element 180. It is noted that database-image element 180 also exhibits axial symmetry,
25 namely - any dividing line that crosses axis 183 in the drawing sheet plane, such as line 185, defines two halves of element 180, whereby each such half is identical to a twice flipped form of the other, with respect to two perpendicular axes. Database-image element 172 includes a square portion 174, a top-right corner enhancement 176, a top-left corner

enhancement 178, a bottom-left corner enhancement 180 and a bottom-right corner enhancement 182. Corner enhancements 176, 178, 180 and 182 have been added to database-image element 172 for the purpose of correcting the corner rounding phenomenon, which may occur in the wafer manufacturing process. Database-image element 172 has rotational symmetry about an axis perpendicular to the drawing sheet plane, designated 173, with an angle of rotation $\alpha_1=90$ degrees (clockwise or counter-clockwise). It is noted that database-image element 172 also exhibits axial symmetry, with respect to vertical, horizontal and diagonal symmetry-lines.

Reference is further made to Figure 5, which is a schematic illustration of an inspected object-image, generally referenced 190. Object-image 190 includes object-image elements 192, 196, 198, and 199. Object-image elements 192, 196, 198 and 199 are represented in database-image 170 (Figure 4) by database-image elements 172, 176, 178, and 180, respectively. Object-image 190 further includes a defect 200. In the present example, the area defined by defect 200 should have been of the same properties as object-image element 198.

Object-image elements 192, 196, 198, and 199 are surrounded by windows 204, 206, 208, and 211, respectively. Object-image element 194 is identical to object-image element 192, if rotated counterclockwise by an angle α_2 , wherein angle α_2 is the same angle as angle α_1 of Figure 4. According to the analysis of database-image 170 (Figure 4), object-image element 198 should be identical to object-image element 196, if horizontally flipped and rotated counterclockwise by angle $\beta_2=\beta_1$. However, a symmetry based comparison between object-image elements 198 and 196 shall not yield such identity, since object-image element 198 includes defect 200. Object-image 199 exhibits rotational symmetry about a perpendicular axis 193, when rotated at an angle $\gamma_2=\gamma_1$, in analogy to the

explanation regarding the rotation of object-image element 180 about axis 185.

Windows 204, 206, 208, and 211 are represented in database-image 170 (Figure 4) by windows 184, 186, 188, and 181, respectively. Accordingly, the sizes and positions of windows 204, 206, 208 and 211 may be derived from the sizes and positions of windows 184, 186, 188, and 181, respectively.

Since window 184 exhibits a rotational symmetry with an angle of rotation α_1 , windows 202 and 204 should exhibit a rotational symmetry with an angle of rotation $\alpha_2=\alpha_1$, assuming no defects are present. Hence, rotating window 184 clockwise by an angle α_2 shall result in complete identity between the original and the rotated form of window 184.

Since windows 186 and 188 exhibit an axial-rotational symmetry with an angle of rotation β_1 , windows 206 and 208 should exhibit an axial-rotational symmetry with an angle of rotation $\beta_2=\beta_1$, assuming no defects are present. Hence, rotating window 208 clockwise by an angle β_2 , and then flipping it horizontally, should yield a window identical to window 206. Since window 181 exhibits a rotational symmetry with an angle of rotation γ_1 , window 211 should exhibit a rotational symmetry with an angle of rotation $\gamma_2=\gamma_1$, assuming no defects are present. Hence, rotating window 211 by an angle γ_2 , shall result in complete identity between the original and the rotated window 211.

Reference is further made to Figure 6A, 6B and 6C. Figure 6A is a schematic illustration of window 204 (Figure 5), including object-image element 192. Figure 6B is a schematic illustration of a rotated image, generally referenced 204_R, which is a rotated form of window 204 (Figure 5), constructed in accordance with a further embodiment of the disclosed technique. Figure 6C is a schematic illustration of an absolute difference

image, generally referenced 210, constructed in accordance with another embodiment of the disclosed technique.

With reference to Figure 6B, rotated image 204_R is formed by rotating window 204 (Figure 6A) clockwise by angle α_2 . Rotated image
5 204_R includes a rotated object-image element 192_R. Rotated object-image element 192_R is a rotated form of object-image element 192 (Figure 6A).

With reference to Figure 6C, absolute difference image 210 is produced by performing absolute subtraction between window 204 (Figure 6A) and rotated image 204_R (Figure 6B). Absolute difference image 210
10 includes a blank region 212.

Blank region 212, object-image element 192, and rotated object-image element 192_R have the same geometric locus in absolute difference image 210, in window 204 and in rotated image 204_R, respectively. Object-image element 192 and rotated object-image element
15 192_R have non-zero intensity. Hence, blank region 212 has zero intensity in absolute difference image 210. To determine whether a defect exists, absolute difference image 210 is examined in a similar procedure as difference image 160 of Figure 3.

Reference is further made to Figure 7A, 7B and 7C. Figure 7A is a schematic illustration of window 206 (Figure 5), including object-image
20 element 196. Figure 7B is a schematic illustration of a manipulated image, generally referenced 208_{RF}, which is manipulated form of window 208 (Figure 5), constructed in accordance with a further embodiment of the disclosed technique. Figure 7C is a schematic illustration of an absolute
25 difference image, generally referenced 220, constructed in accordance with another embodiment of the disclosed technique.

With reference to Figure 7B, manipulated image 208_{RF} is formed by rotating window 208 (Figure 5) clockwise by angle β_2 , and then flipping it horizontally. Manipulated image 208_{RF} includes a manipulated

object-image element 198_{RF} . Manipulated object-image element 198_{RF} is a rotated and flipped form of object-image element 198 (Figure 5). Manipulated image 208_{RF} further includes a manipulated defect 200_{RF} . Manipulated defect 200_{RF} is a rotated and flipped representation of defect 200 (Figure 5).

With reference to Figure 7C, absolute difference image 220 is produced by performing absolute subtraction between window 206 (Figure 7A) and manipulated image 208_{RF} (Figure 7B). Absolute difference image 220 includes a blank region 224 and a defect region 222.

Blank region 224 has the same geometric locus in window 220 as manipulated object-image element 198_{RF} in manipulated window 208_{RF} . The geometric locus of blank region 224 in window 220 is included in the geometric locus of object-image element 196 in window 206. Object-image element 196 and manipulated object-image element 198_{RF} have non-zero intensity. Hence, blank region 224 has zero intensity.

Defect region 222 has the same geometric locus in window 220 as manipulated defect 200_{RF} in manipulated image 208_{RF} . The geometric locus of defect region 224 in absolute difference image 220 is contained in the geometric locus of object-image element 196 in window 206. Object-image element 196 has non-zero intensity. Manipulated defect 200_{RF} has zero intensity. Hence, defect region 224 has non-zero intensity.

Absolute difference image 220 is examined, so as to determine whether a defect exists, in a similar procedure as applied on difference image 160 of Figure 3.

According to another aspect of the disclosed technique, a symmetry based defect detection procedure is applied on a combination of layers, which exhibit symmetry together, but do not necessarily exhibit symmetry individually. Reference is now made to Figure 8A, 8B and 8C. Figure 8A is a schematic illustration of a bottom layer database-image

window, generally referenced 230. Figure 8B is a schematic illustration of a top layer database-image, generally referenced 240. Figure 8C is a schematic illustration of a combined database-image, generally referenced 250.

5 With reference to Figure 8A, bottom layer database-image 230 represents a predetermined circuit pattern which is to be imprinted on the bottom layer of two-layer object. Bottom layer database-image 230 includes database-image elements 232 and 234, dispensed at different locations therein.

10 With reference to Figure 8B, top layer database-image 240 represents a predetermined circuit pattern which is to be imprinted as the top layer of two-layer object, on top of an already printed bottom layer. Top layer database-image 240 includes a database-image element 242.

 With reference to Figure 8C, combined database-image 250
15 represents the image formed by bottom layer database-image 230 (Figure 8A) and top layer database-image 240 (Figure 8B). Combined database-image 250 includes database-image elements 232 and 242. A region 262 within database-image element 242, has the same geometric locus as image element 234 in bottom layer database-image 230 (Figure
20 8A). It is noted that region 262 does not appear on the actual database-image, since database-image element 242 conceals database-image element 234.

 A horizontal symmetry-line 256 splits combined database-image 250 into an upper database-image section 252 and a lower database-
25 image section 254, having equal areas. Combined database-image 250 is symmetrical with respect to symmetry-line 256.

 Reference is further made to Figure 9, which is a schematic illustration of an object-image, generally referenced 270, representing a two-layer physical object. Object-image 270 includes object-image

elements 272 and 274 dispensed at different locations therein. Object-image elements 272 and 274 are represented in combined database-image 250 (Figure 8C) by database-image elements 232 and 242, respectively. Object-image 270 further includes a defect 276, which is
5 a crack in object-image element 272. In the present example, the area defined by defect 276 should have been of the same properties as object-image element 198. Defect 276 divides object-image element 272 into first object-image element portion 278 and second object-image element portion 280.

10 A region 288 is indicated within object-image element portion 280. Region 288 is the geometric locus of the object-image element represented by image element 234 in bottom layer database-image 230 of Figure 8A. It is noted that region 288 does not appear on the actual object-image, since object-image element portion 280 of object-image
15 element 272 conceals the object-image element in region 288.

A horizontal symmetry-line 286 divides object-image 270 into an upper object-image section 282 and a lower object-image window 284, having the same area. Upper object-image section 282 and lower object-image window 284 are represented by upper database-image
20 section 252 and lower database-image section 254, respectively, in combined database-image 250 (Figure 8C). Accordingly, the sizes and positions of upper object-image section 282 and lower object-image window 284 may be derived from the sizes and positions of upper database-image section 252 and lower database-image section 254,
25 respectively. Since combined database-image 250 is symmetrical with respect to symmetry-line 256, object-image 270 should be symmetrical with respect to symmetry-line 286, assuming no defects are present.

Reference is further made to Figure 10A, 10B and 10C. Figure 10A is a schematic illustration of lower object-image window 284, including

object-image element 274 (Figure 9). Figure 10B is a schematic illustration of a flipped image, generally referenced 282_F, which is a flipped form of upper object-image window 282 (Figure 9), constructed in accordance with a further embodiment of the disclosed technique. Figure 10C is a schematic illustration of an absolute difference image, generally referenced 290, constructed in accordance with another embodiment of the disclosed technique.

With reference to Figure 10B, flipped image 282_F is formed by vertically flipping object-image section 282 (Figure 8C). Flipped image 282_F includes flipped object-image element 272_F. Flipped object-image element 272_F is a flipped form of object-image element 272 (Figure 8C). Flipped image 282_F further includes a flipped defect 276_F. Flipped defect is a flipped form of defect 276 (Figure 8C). Flipped defect 276_F divides flipped object-image element 272_F into flipped object-image element-portions 278_F and 280_F, which are flipped forms of object-image element-portions 278 and 280 (Figure 8C), respectively.

With reference to Figure 10C, absolute difference image 290 is produced by performing absolute subtraction between object-image window 284 (Figure 10A) and flipped image 282_F (Figure 10B). Absolute difference image 290 includes blank regions 292 and 294 and a defect region 296. Blank regions 292 and 294 have the same geometric locus in absolute difference image 290 as flipped components 278_F and 280_F in flipped image 282_F, respectively. The geometric locus of blank regions 292 and 294 is contained in the geometric locus of object-image element 274 in object-image window 284 (Figure 10A). Flipped object-image element portions 278_F and 274_F and object-image element 274 have non-zero intensities. Hence, blank regions 292 and 294 have zero intensity. Defect region 296 has the same geometric locus as flipped defect 276_F in flipped image 282_F (Figure 10B). Defect region 296 is contained in the geometric

locus of object-image element 274 in object-image window 284. Flipped defect 276_F has zero intensity. Object-image element 274 has non-zero intensity. Hence, defect region 296 has non-zero intensity in absolute difference image 290. Absolute difference image 290 is examined, so as to
5 determine whether a defect exists, in a similar procedure as applied on difference image 160 of Figure 3.

Reference is now made to Figure 11, which is a schematic illustration of a defect detection system, generally referenced 300, constructed and operative in accordance with a further embodiment of the
10 disclosed technique. System 300 includes a database 302, an image scanner 304, a storage unit 306, a processor 308 and a human interface 310.

Processor 308 is coupled with human interface 310, with storage unit 306 and with database 302. Image scanner 304 is coupled with
15 storage unit 306 and with a physical object 312. Inspected physical object 312 can be a photomask, a reticle die, fabric, and the like.

Database 302 contains image data of a database-image which should have been imprinted on inspected physical object 312. Processor 308 retrieves the database-image from database 302 and analyzes it so
20 as to determine symmetry properties thereof. It is noted that the analysis results can be stored in database 302 in association with the original database-image.

Image scanner 304 optically scans physical object 312, produces a respective database-image and stores the object-image in
25 storage unit 306. Processor 308 applies a defect analysis procedure on the object-image stored in storage unit 306, according to the symmetry analysis of the database-image. The defect analysis procedure includes several stages such as aligning the object-image and the database-image,

locating areas which should exhibit symmetry and determining if these areas do exhibit that symmetry, thereby indicating probable defects.

Reference is further made to Figure 12, which is a schematic illustration of a method for operating system 300 of Figure 11, operative in accordance with another embodiment of the disclosed technique. In procedure 320, a database-image is analyzed, thereby identifying symmetrical windows therein. The symmetrical database-image windows are windows exhibiting symmetry of various types or a combination thereof, either individually or when considered as a group of windows. For example, with reference to Figures 1 and 4, database-image window 140 (Figure 1) exhibits axial symmetry individually, while windows 186 and 188 (Figure 4) exhibit axial-rotational symmetry when considered as a pair of windows. The example shown in Figure 5 of window 181, involves rotational symmetry of 180 degrees about axis 183. It will be appreciated that rotational symmetry is not confined in general to 90 or 180 degrees and in other contexts can relate to symmetries that require non-rectangular symmetrical regions or windows. It is also noted that symmetries can relate to mere portions of object-images, whereby the rest of the object-image is not manipulated for symmetry quest. For example, in a case wherein the shape of the element is a circle, there exist an infinite number of rotational symmetries. Similarly, a regular polygon of order of N, defines N-1 different rotational symmetries, 360/N degrees apart.

In the example set forth in Figure 11, processor 308 receives a database-image from database 302 and identifies symmetrical windows therein, using methods known in the art for identification of symmetry in an image. Processor 308 stores the coordinates of the detected symmetry-windows, and other data associated with the symmetry properties thereof, in storage unit 306. Alternatively, database 302 may already contain the symmetry data (i.e., the coordinates and symmetry properties of the

symmetrical elements or regions). In this case, processor 308 retrieves the symmetry data from database 302.

In procedure 322, a physical object is scanned, thereby producing an object-image. In the example set forth in Figure 11, image scanner 304 optically scans physical object 312. System 300 can store the acquired object-image in storage unit 306. The object-image can be a color bitmap, a grayscale bitmap, a binary bitmap, compressed according to any of a variety of image compression formats, and the like.

In procedure 324, theoretically-symmetrical windows are identified in the object-image according to the symmetrical database-image windows. The coordinates of the theoretically-symmetrical windows are determined from the coordinates of their respective database-image symmetrical window. In the example set forth in Figures 1 and 2, object-image window 140 is identified as a theoretically-symmetrical window, its coordinates derived from the coordinates of database-image window 110

In procedure 326, the detected theoretically-symmetrical windows are analyzed according to their expected symmetry. In the example set forth in Figures 2, 3A, 3B and 3C, window 140 (Figure 2) is analyzed by producing difference image 160 (Figure 3C) and detecting non-zero regions therein.

In procedure 328, the presence of defects is determined, according to the deviation from the expected symmetry. The result of the analysis from procedure 326 is compared to a predetermined threshold or thresholds. If the deviation from the expected symmetry exceeds the predetermined threshold, the defect detection system declares a suspected defect. Otherwise, the system may proceed to other defect detection methods or to other symmetrical windows.

It is noted that the method illustrated in Figure 12 may be repeated more than once, and procedures thereof may be repeated or

performed in different orders or in parallel. For example, with reference to Figure 11, image scanner 300 may inspect physical object 312 dynamically (i.e., in a case wherein storage unit and 306 and processor 308 do not have the memory space or processing power required to store and analyze the entire database-image and object-image). Accordingly, at each stage of the procedure, image scanner 304 scans a portion of physical object 312 and stores the scanned image portion as the object-image in storage unit 306. Processor 308 retrieves a respective portion of the image from database 302, as the database-image. Processor 308 performs an inspection on the stored object-image. Image scanner 304 then proceeds to scan another portion of physical object 312.

According to another aspect of the disclosed technique, symmetrical database-image windows are identified using symmetrical database-image elements. Accordingly, symmetrical database-image elements are initially identified, and symmetrical windows are then identified according to these symmetrical database-image elements.

Reference is now made to Figure 13, which is an illustration in detail of procedure 320 of the method of Figure 12, according to a further embodiment of the disclosed technique. It is noted that the method of Figure 13 is discussed herein below in the context of detecting symmetry of a single database-image element, but an analogous method may be applied with reference to detecting symmetry of groups of database-image elements. Accordingly, groups of database-image elements which exhibit symmetry when considered as a group, are initially identified, and respective groups of symmetrical windows can then be derived there from. Furthermore, a combination of single-element and element-group symmetry detection methods may be applied.

The method of Figure 13 is discussed herein below in the context of a pixel-map database-image. A pixel-map image is an image

represented by a two-dimensional array of pixels and their respective visual properties (e.g., intensity values, chrominance values, and the like), such-as a gray-scale map, a binary bitmap, a color map, and the like. For demonstrative purposes, the images discussed in the context of the disclosed technique are monochromatic (i.e., gray scale or binary pixel maps). It is noted, however, that the database-image may be stored in various formats. For example, the database-image may be stored as an element-map, including a list of elements, their coordinates and their properties. It is still further noted that the method of Figure 13 and procedures thereof may further include additional procedures such as smoothing the database-image for noise reduction, converting the database-image to a different format (e.g., converting to pixel, raster or vector representations, changing the resolution, intensity spectrum, pixel size, or color representation), and the like. The method of Figure 13 procedures thereof may be repeated more than once, and procedures thereof may be performed in different orders or in parallel.

In procedure 330, a database-image element is identified. The element is identified using methods known in the art for identification of image elements in a pixel-map. For example, the closed shapes in the database-image, or the regions of continuous intensity, may be identified as the database-image elements.

In procedure 332, dimensions and symmetry properties of the database-image element are determined. The element is tested, using methods for symmetry detection, to determine the type of symmetry exhibited (e.g., horizontal, vertical, rotational symmetry, or a combination thereof) and the parameters associated therewith (e.g., the coordinates of the symmetry-line or the angle of rotation). It is noted that the dimensions of the database-image element may already be known, whereby only the symmetry properties thereof are determined. Alternatively, the symmetry

properties of the element may already be known, in which case only the dimensions thereof are determined. It is further noted that procedure 332 may further include determining other properties of the database-image element, such as color representation and intensity spectrum.

5 In procedure 334, a symmetrical database-image window respective of the database-image element, is identified. The symmetrical database-image window includes at least a portion of the database-image element and regions adjacent thereto, and exhibits the same symmetry properties as the respective database-image element. It is noted that
10 procedure 334 is required only for those elements that exhibit some kind of symmetry.

 The coordinates of the symmetrical database-image window are determined according to the coordinates and the properties of the database-image element, and according to predetermined criteria. For
15 example, the symmetrical database-image window may be defined as the largest possible window enclosing the database-image element and exhibiting the detected symmetry properties.

 Reference is now made to Figure 14, which is an illustration in detail of procedure 326 of the method of Figure 12, in accordance with
20 another embodiment of the disclosed technique. It is noted that the procedure of Figure 14 is repeated a plurality of times, once for each theoretically-symmetrical window or group of windows. It further is noted that the procedure of Figure 14 is discussed in the context of database-image windows exhibiting symmetry individually, and their respective
25 theoretically-symmetrical windows. It is noted that an analogous procedure may be applied for testing symmetry in groups of windows.

 In procedure 350, theoretically symmetrically-similar windows and a manipulation associated therewith, are identified from a theoretically-symmetrical window. In the example set forth in Figure 2, left

window-section 144 and right window-section 146 are identified as theoretically symmetrically-similar regions, and the manipulation associated therewith is identified as horizontal flipping. In the example set forth in Figure 5, object-image window 211 is identified as exhibiting
5 symmetrical-similarity relative to itself, according to a manipulation which is identified as rotation by 180 degrees.

In procedure 352, at least one of the theoretically symmetrically-similar windows, is manipulated, thereby producing theoretically-identical windows. The theoretically symmetrically-similar windows are manipulated
10 according to the manipulation associated with the expected similarity thereof. In the example set forth in Figures 2, 3A and 3B, the image of left window-section 144 and flipped image 146_F, which are theoretically-identical images, are produced from window-sections 144 and 146, which are theoretically symmetrically-similar regions.

15 In procedure 354, the theoretically-identical windows are compared there between, thereby producing a comparison result. The comparison result indicates the extent to which the theoretically symmetrically-identical windows are actually identical. Hence, the comparison result indicates to what extent the theoretically-symmetrical
20 window is actually symmetrical. With reference to Figure 3A, 3B and 3C, difference image 160 is produced from theoretically-identical images 144 and 146, and the presence of non-zero regions therein is detected.

It is noted that procedures 352 and 354 may be incorporated in a single procedure, wherein the manipulation is performed mathematically,
25 and the comparison is made directly between respective pixels of the theoretically symmetrically-similar windows, without producing theoretically-identical windows.

According to another aspect of the disclosed technique, the theoretically-symmetrical window and the respective theoretically

symmetrically-similar windows are identified in the object-image in an optimization process. The process involves finding object-image windows, which approximate the theoretically-symmetrical windows, and refining this approximation. The optimization process yields an optimal symmetry-
5 testing window, which may then be identified as a theoretically-symmetrical window. In the examples that follow, the optimization procedure determines only the coordinates of the theoretically-symmetrical windows. It is noted, however, that other properties of the theoretically-symmetrical windows may be determined. For example, the coordinates of
10 the theoretically symmetrically-similar windows respective of the theoretically-symmetrical windows may be determined in a similar optimization process.

Reference is now made to Figures 15A, 15B, 15C, 15D, 15E, 15F, 15G, and 15H. Figure 15A is a schematic illustration of a region,
15 generally referenced 360, taken from object-image 130 of Figure 2, including a symmetry-testing window 362. Figure 15B is a schematic illustration of an absolute difference image, generally referenced 370, produced according to symmetry-testing window 362 (Figure 15A). Figure 15C is a schematic illustration of region 360 (Figure 15A), including a
20 symmetry-testing window 380. Figure 15D is a schematic illustration of an absolute difference image, generally referenced 390, produced according to symmetry-testing window 380 (Figure 15C). Figure 15E is a schematic illustration of region 360 (Figure 15A), including a symmetry-testing window 400. Figure 15F is a schematic illustration of an absolute
25 difference image, generally referenced 410, produced according to symmetry-testing window 400 (Figure 15E). Figure 15G is a schematic illustration of region 360 (Figure 15A), including a symmetry-testing window 420. Figure 15H is a schematic illustration of an absolute difference image, generally referenced 425, produced according to

symmetry-testing window 420 (Figure 15G). Figure 15I is a schematic illustration of region 360 (Figure 15A), including a symmetry-testing window 430, which exhibits the best achieved symmetry. Figure 15J is a schematic illustration of an absolute difference image, generally
5 referenced 435, produced according to symmetry-testing window 430 (Figure 15I).

With reference to Figure 15A, region 360 includes object-image element 132, defect 138 (Figure 2) and symmetry-testing window 362. Symmetry-testing window 362 is tested for horizontal symmetry. Object-
10 image element 132 is symmetrical with respect to symmetry-line 142 (Figure 2). A symmetry-line 368 splits symmetry testing window 362 into left window-section 364 and right symmetry-window 366. Left and right window-sections 364 and 366 have equal areas. Symmetry-line 368 is significantly displaced to the left from symmetry-line 142, and hence,
15 symmetry-testing window 362 is not symmetrical with respect to symmetry-line 368.

With reference to Figure 15B, absolute difference image 370 is produced by performing an operation of absolute subtraction between right window-section 366 (Figure 15A) and a horizontally flipped form (not
20 shown) of left window-section 364, in a procedure similar to the procedure illustrated in Figure 3A, 3B and 3C. Absolute difference image 370 includes a non-zero region 372. With reference to Figure 15A, the geometric locus of non-zero region 372 in absolute difference image 370 is included in the geometric locus of object-image element 132 in right
25 window-section 366. Since the respective region in the flipped form of left window-section 364 has zero intensity, non-zero region 372 has non-zero intensity, indicating an asymmetry in symmetry-testing window 362.

With reference to Figure 15C, region 360 includes object-image element 132, defect 138 (Figure 2) and symmetry-testing window 380.

Symmetry-testing window 380 is displaced to the right by one length unit relative to symmetry testing window 362 (Figure 15A) in region 360. For example, the length unit may be the length of a single pixel.

Symmetry-testing window 380 is tested for horizontal symmetry.

- 5 A symmetry-line 386 splits symmetry-testing window 380 into left window-section 382 and right window-section 384, which have equal areas. Symmetry-line 386 is slightly displaced to the left from symmetry-line 142.

- With reference to Figure 15D, absolute difference image 390 is produced by performing an operation of absolute subtraction between right window-section 384 (Figure 15A) and a horizontally flipped form (not shown) of left window-section 382 (Figure 15A). Absolute difference image 390 includes non-zero regions 392, 394 and a defect region 396. Non-zero regions 392 and 394 and defect region 396 have non-zero intensities. With reference to Figure 15C, non-zero regions 392 and 394 have the same geometric locus in absolute difference image 390 as portions of image element 132 in right window-section 384. Since the respective regions in the horizontally flipped form of left window-section 382 have zero intensity, regions 392 and 394 have non-zero intensity. Defect region 396 has the same geometric locus in absolute difference image 390 as defect 138 in right window-section 384. Since the respective region in the horizontally flipped form of left window-section 382 has zero intensity, defect region 396 has non-zero intensity

- The presence of non-zero regions 392 and 394 and defect region 396 in absolute difference image 390 indicates an asymmetry in symmetry-testing window 380. However, the combined area of non-zero regions 392 and 394 and defect region 396 in absolute difference image 390 is significantly smaller than the area of non-zero region 372 in absolute difference image 370 (Figure 15B). This indicates that symmetry-

testing window 380 is significantly closer to being horizontally symmetrical than symmetry-testing window 362 (Figure 15A).

With reference to Figure 15E, region 360 includes object-image element 132, defect 138 (Figure 2) and symmetry-testing window 400. Symmetry-testing window 400 is displaced to the right by one length unit relative to symmetry testing window 380 (Figure 15C) in region 360. Symmetry-testing window 400 is tested for horizontal symmetry. A symmetry-line 406 splits symmetry-testing window 400 into left window-section 402 and right window-section 404, which have equal areas. Symmetry-line 406 is slightly displaced to the right from symmetry-line 142.

With reference to Figure 15F, absolute difference image 410 is produced by performing an operation of absolute subtraction between right window-section 404 (Figure 15A) and a horizontally flipped form (not shown) of left window-section 402 (Figure 15A). Absolute difference image 410 includes non-zero regions 412, 414, a non-zero defect region 416, and a blank defect region 418. With reference to Figure 15E, the geometric locus of non-zero regions 412 and 414, is included in the geometric locus of object-image element 132 in left window-section 402. The respective region in right window-section 404 has zero intensity, and hence, regions 412 and 414 have non-zero intensity. The geometric locus of non-zero defect region 416 is included in the geometric locus of defect 138 in right window-section 404. The respective region in left window-section 402 has zero intensity, and hence, non-zero defect region has non-zero intensity. The geometric locus of blank defect-region is included in the geometric locus of object-image element 132, but is also included in the geometric locus of defect 138 in right window-section 404, and hence, blank defect-region 418 has zero intensity.

The presence of non-zero regions 412, 414 and 416 in absolute difference image 410 indicates an asymmetry in symmetry-testing window 400. The combined area of non-zero regions 412 is larger than the combined area of non-zero regions 392, 394 and 396 in absolute difference image 390 (Figure 15D). This indicates that symmetry-testing window 380 is closer to being horizontally symmetrical than symmetry-testing window 400 (Figure 15C).

With reference to Figure 15G, region 360 includes object-image element 132, defect 138 (Figure 2) and symmetry-testing window 420. Symmetry-testing window 420 is displaced to the right by one length unit relative to symmetry testing window 400 (Figure 15E) in region 360. Symmetry-testing window 420 is tested for horizontal symmetry. A symmetry-line 423 splits symmetry-testing window 420 into left window-section 421 and right window-section 422. Left and right window-sections 421 and 422 have equal areas. Symmetry-line 423 is significantly displaced to the right from symmetry-line.

With reference to Figure 15H, absolute difference image 425 is produced by performing an operation of absolute subtraction between right window-section 422 (Figure 15G) and a horizontally flipped form (not shown) of left window-section 421 (Figure 15G). Absolute difference image 425 includes a non-zero region 426, a non-zero defect region 427 and a blank defect region 428. With reference to Figure 15G, the geometric locus of non-zero region 428 is included in the geometric locus of object-image element 132 in the flipped form of window-section 421. The respective region in right window-section 422 has zero intensity, and hence, non-zero region 426 has non-zero intensity. The geometric locus of non-zero defect region is included in the geometric locus of defect 138 in right window-section 422. The respective region in left window-section has zero intensity, and hence, non-zero defect region 427 has non-zero intensity.

The geometric locus of blank defect-region is included in the geometric locus of object-image element 132 in left window-section 421, and also in the geometric locus of defect 138 in right window-section 422, and hence, blank defect region has zero intensity.

5 The combined area of non-zero regions 427 and 428 in absolute difference image 425 is approximately equal to the combined area of non-zero regions in absolute difference image 370 (Figure 15A). This indicates that symmetry-testing window 420 is approximately as close to being horizontally symmetrical as symmetry-testing window 362 (Figure 15A).

10 With reference to Figure 15I, region 360 includes object-image element 132, defect 138 (Figure 2) and symmetry-testing window 430. Symmetry-testing window 430 is displaced to the right by approximately 0.25 length units relative to symmetry testing window 380 (Figure 15C) in region 360. A vertical symmetry-line 433 splits symmetry-testing window
15 430 into left window-section 431 and right window-section 432. Left window-section 431 and right window-section 432 have equal areas. Symmetry-line 433 essentially coincides with symmetry-line 142. Symmetry-testing window 430 exhibits the best achieved symmetry, within the limitations of a given defect detection system, and hence, may be used
20 to represent a theoretically symmetrical window.

With reference to Figure 15J, absolute difference image 435 includes a defect region 436. Defect region 436 has the same geometric locus as defect region 138 in right window-section 432. The area of defect region 436 is smaller than each of the combined non-zero intensity areas
25 in absolute subtraction images 370 (Figure 15B), 390 (Figure 15D), 410 (Figure 15F) and 425 (Figure 15H).

Reference is now made to Figure 16, which is an illustration in detail of procedure 324 of the method of Figure 12, in accordance with a further embodiment of the disclosed technique. According to the method of

Figure 16, the theoretically-symmetrical window is identified in the object-image in an optimization process.

In procedure 440, a symmetrical database-image window is registered with an object-image, thereby identifying a symmetry-testing window. The initial symmetry-testing window is an approximation of the respective theoretically-symmetrical window. It is noted that binary operations, such as subtraction, may generally be performed on registered images, by operating on each portion of the first image and the respective portion of the second image. A registration procedure is discussed with reference to Figure 17.

In procedure 442, the symmetry-testing window is refined by symmetry-based optimization. Symmetry-based optimization is directed to identifying a symmetry-testing window, which is the closest to being symmetrical. Hence, a refined symmetry-testing window is identified by choosing the symmetry-testing window which least deviates from the expected symmetry thereof. The deviation from symmetry is determined in a similar process as applied to theoretically-symmetrical windows according to the method of Figure 14. It is noted that refining the symmetry-testing window is not confined to refining the window coordinates, but may generally involve refining the window coordinates, refining the parameters associated with the symmetry properties thereof, and the like.

In procedure 444, the symmetry-testing window is refined by interpolating results calculated in the symmetry-based optimization. The interpolation yields a symmetry-testing window which was not tested for deviation from symmetry, but which is predicted to give optimal results according to the results produced in procedure 442. With reference to Figures 15I, symmetry-testing window 430 is identified as a refined symmetry-testing window by interpolating the results from symmetry-

testing windows 362 (Figure 15B), 380 (Figure 15D), 400 (Figure 15F) and 420 (Figure 15H).

In procedure 446, the detected symmetry-testing window is identified as a theoretically-symmetrical window. The theoretically-symmetrical window is then used in procedures 326 and 328 (Figure 12),
5 to determine the presence of defects.

It is noted that a method according to Figure 16 may generally apply any of procedures 440, 442 and 444, or a combination thereof, depending on the precision and accuracy considerations of the inspection
10 procedure, and the procedures may generally be performed in different orders. It is further noted the method of Figure 16, or a procedure thereof, may further include pre-processing procedures, such as image smoothing and format conversion.

Reference is now made to Figure 17, which is an illustration in
15 detail of procedure 440 of the method of Figure 16, according to another embodiment of the disclosed technique. In the example discussed herein below, it is assumed that the symmetrical database-image window and the respective object-image window are represented in similar ways, apart from a possible shift there between. In this case, registering the database-
20 image window with the object-image, is performed by determining a horizontal and vertical shift there between.

In procedure 450, an alignment-assessment function is defined. The alignment-assessment function receives as input the shift between the symmetrical database-image window and the respective object-image
25 window, and outputs a value, referred to herein below as a symmetry-assessment value, indicating how well they are aligned. For example, the alignment-assessment function may be the sum of the intensity absolute differences between pixels of the database-image window and respective pixels of the object-image window.

In procedure 452, an object-image window is identified. The initial object-image window may be defined at the same coordinates in the object-image as the respective symmetrical database-image window. Subsequent object-image windows are generally defined at nearby
5 coordinates to the initial object-image window. The object-image windows may all be determined in advance, or they may be determined dynamically, based on preceding results.

In procedure 454, an alignment-assessment value for the object-image window, is produced according to the alignment-assessment
10 function. It is noted that the alignment-assessment value may be recorded for further reference. It is further noted that a sequence of procedures 452 and 454, may be repeated for a plurality of iterations, each of the iterations involving a different object-image window. In addition, procedure 452 can be performed for a plurality of windows, and then followed by procedure
15 454, for each of the identified windows.

In procedure 456, an optimal object-image window is identified. An optimal object-image window is the window yielding an optimal alignment-assessment value. For example, if the alignment-assessment function is the sum of intensity absolute differences, then the optimal
20 object-image window is the window yielding a minimal sum of absolute differences. The optimal object-image window can then be identified as the initial symmetry-testing window in the subsequent procedures of the method of Figure 16. It is noted that the optimal object-image window may be refined by interpolation, similar to the interpolation discussed herein
25 below with reference to Figures 19, 20A and 20B.

Reference is now made to Figure 18, which is an illustration in detail of procedure 442 of the method of Figure 16, in accordance with a further embodiment of the disclosed technique. In procedure 460, a symmetry-assessment function is defined. The symmetry-assessment

function receives as input a symmetry-testing window, and outputs a value, referred to herein below as a symmetry-assessment value, indicating the deviation from symmetry. In the example set forth in Figures 15A, 15B, 15C, 15D, 15E, 15F, 15G, 15H, 15I and 15J, a symmetry-
5 assessment function may be represented by $A(X)$, wherein X is the horizontal shift relative to an arbitrary reference point. The symmetry-assessment function $A(X)$ is based on the presence of non-zero regions in the absolute difference image produced from the left window-section and the flipped right window-section of the symmetry-testing window. For
10 example, $A(X) = \sum_i \sum_j |L_{ij}(X) - R_{ij}(X)|$, wherein i and j are the horizontal and vertical coordinates of the absolute difference image, and $L_{ij}(X)$ and $R_{ij}(X)$ are the intensities of the pixel in the left window-section and right window-section, respectively, having coordinates i and j .

In procedure 462, a symmetry-assessment value is produced for
15 a symmetry-testing window according to the symmetry-assessment function. The initial symmetry-testing window is identified in procedure 440. Subsequent symmetry-testing windows may be identified in the following procedure 464.

In procedure 464, another symmetry-testing window is identified
20 in the object-image, when required (e.g., when the symmetry-assessment value does not meet a symmetry-assessment criteria, when a minimal number of iterations has yet to be reached, and the like). The symmetry-testing windows which are identified in procedure 464 are generally defined at nearby coordinates to the initial symmetry-testing window
25 identified in procedure 440. The symmetry-testing windows may all be determined in advance, or they may be determined dynamically, based on preceding results. After executing procedure 464, the method proceeds from procedure 462.

It is noted that the symmetry-assessment value may be recorded for further reference. It is further noted that procedure 464 can be performed for a plurality of windows, and then followed by procedure 462, for each of the identified windows.

5 In the example set forth in Figure 15A, symmetry-testing window 362 (Figure 15A) is identified as an initial symmetry-testing window respective of database-image window 110 (Figure 1), and symmetry-testing windows 380 (Figure 15C), 400 (Figure 15E) and 420 (Figure 15G) are defined at locations which are horizontally-shifted in close vicinity
10 thereto.

In procedure 466, an optimal symmetry-testing window is identified. The optimal symmetry-testing window is the symmetry-testing window yielding an optimal symmetry-assessment value. The optimal symmetry-testing window can then be identified as a refined symmetry-
15 testing window in subsequent procedures of the method of Figure 16. In the example set forth in Figures 15A, 15B, 15C, 15D, 15E, 15F, 15G and 15H, symmetry-testing window 400 (Figure 15E) is identified as the optimal symmetry-testing window.

Reference is now made to Figure 19, which is a schematic
20 illustration of a scheme, generally referenced 500, representing deviation from symmetry versus horizontal displacement, which is used in procedure 444 (Figure 16) according to another embodiment of the disclosed technique.

Scheme 500 represents deviation-from-symmetry D versus
25 horizontal shift X . The deviation-from-symmetry is defined according to the symmetry-assessment function $A(X)$, used in the symmetry-based optimization of procedure 442. The deviation-from-symmetry D is illustrated using deviation units ranging from 0 to 100 in scheme 500. The unit, used to represent the horizontal shift X , is the horizontal displacement

between successive windows in Figures 15A, 15C, 15E and 15G (e.g., the horizontal displacement between window 362 of Figure 15A and window 380 of Figure 15C).

Scheme 500 includes tested points 502, 504, 506, and 508, lines 512 and 514, and an interpolation point 510. The X-coordinate of each tested point represents the horizontal shift between the respective symmetry-testing window and symmetry-testing window 362 (which is an arbitrary reference). The D-coordinate of each tested point represents deviation from symmetry, which was calculated using the symmetry-assessment function A. The coordinates (X,D) of tested points 502, 504, 506 and 508 are (0,90), (1,30), (2,40) and (3,80), respectively.

Line 512 passes through tested points 502 and 504. Line 514 passes through tested points 506 and 508. In the example set forth in Figure 19, the proposed interpolation is based on a simplified assumption, that the deviation D is approximately piecewise linear, with respect to horizontal shift, near the minimum point of deviation. It is noted that other assumptions may apply. Lines 512 and 514 are interpolated according to a piecewise linear approximation and intersect at interpolation point 510. The coordinates of interpolation point 510 are approximately (1.25, 15).

Interpolation point 510 represents an approximation of the symmetry-testing window that would yield a minimal value of A(X). Accordingly, the X and D coordinates of interpolation point 510 represent a refined shift, and an approximation of the respective deviation from symmetry, respectively. The D-coordinate of interpolation point 510 may be identified as the deviation from symmetry and used accordingly in procedures 326 and 328. Alternatively, the X-coordinate may be used to refine the symmetry-testing window. In scheme 500, tested points 502, 504, 506 and 508 represent symmetry-testing windows 362 (Figure 15A), 380 (Figure 15C), 400 (Figure 15E) and 420 (Figure 15G), respectively.

Interpolation point 510 is used to define symmetry-testing window 430 (Figure 15I).

Reference is now made to Figure 20A and 20B. Figure 20A is a schematic illustration of a pixel array, generally referenced 540, which represents an object-image window (not shown). Figure 20B is a schematic illustration of a shifted pixel array, generally referenced 580, constructed in accordance with a further embodiment of the disclosed technique.

With reference to Figure 20A, pixel array 600 includes a plurality of square pixels, generally referenced 602_i, such as pixels 602₁, 602₂, and 602_N, arranged in a two-dimensional array. Pixels 602₁, 602₂ and 602_N have (X,Y)-coordinates (2,3), (3,3) and (6,3), respectively, wherein X and Y represent horizontal and vertical position relative to an arbitrary reference point.

With reference to Figure 20B, shifted pixel array 620 represents an object-image region (not shown), shifted by 0.25 pixels to the right from the object-image window represented by pixel array 600 (Figure 20A). For example, an interpolation process similar to the one applied in Figure 19, may identify the object-image window represented by shifted pixel array 620 as an optimal symmetry-testing window, whereby shifted pixel array 620 is produced for the purpose of testing this object-image window.

Shifted pixel array 620 is produced by interpolating the intensity values of pixel array 602, thereby approximating the intensity value at points shifted there from by 0.25 of a pixel. The example set forth in Figures 20A, 20B, operates under the assumption that

$$I(X+0.25,Y) \approx I(X,Y)+0.25 \times (I(X+1,Y)-I(X,Y))$$

and hence, utilizes a simple linear approximation, namely:

$$I(X+0.25,Y)=I(X,Y)+0.25 \times (I(X+1,Y)-I(X,Y))=0.75 \times I(X,Y)+0.25 \times I(X+1,Y).$$

For example, pixel 622₁ (Figure 20B) has (X,Y) coordinates (2.25,3), and hence, the intensity of pixel 622₁ is approximated by:

$$I(2.25,3) = 0.75 \times I(2,3) + 0.25 \times I(3,3).$$

Since pixels 602₁ and 602₂, having coordinates (2,3) and (3,3),
5 respectively, have intensity values 32 and 96, respectively, the interpolation yields an approximated intensity value $0.75 \times 32 + 0.25 \times 96 = 48$.

It is noted, however, that various other approximations may be used. Accordingly, the approximated intensity value may depend on the intensity values of several pixels of the original pixel array. Mathematically,
10 $I(X',Y') = \sum_X \sum_Y K(X'-X, Y'-Y) I(X,Y)$, wherein (X',Y') are the coordinates of the approximated intensity, and K(s,t) is a predetermined weight function (also known as a kernel function).

It will be appreciated by persons skilled in the art that the disclosed technique is not limited to what has been particularly shown and
15 described hereinabove. Rather the scope of the disclosed technique is defined only by the claims, which follow.